

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 68.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2618.

THE DEMOCRATS NOMINATE COL. CURTIS IAUKEA

Adopt a Platform Full of Startling Accusations Against the Re- publican Party.

The Democratic Territorial Convention met yesterday at the Orpheum and selected C. P. Iaukea as their nominee for Delegate to Congress. A platform, directed mainly against the Carter administration, was adopted, but without any demonstration. A new Territorial Central Committee was selected and held its first meeting last night. W. A. Kinney was chosen as the permanent chairman of the convention instead of Arthur Wilder, who had seemingly been in the lead for the office.

MORNING SESSION.

"Fusion is and has been a total failure, but now we stand for a straight Democratic ticket," said Fred Turrill in opening the convention.

Col. McCarthy placed in nomination J. L. Coke of Maui as temporary chairman. No other nominations being made Mr. Coke was escorted to the platform by Col. McCarthy and E. M. Watson. Mr. Coke said he would undertake to preside over the convention with impartiality, and he asked for hearty cooperation. This was not a time for words but for action.

Col. McCarthy moved that Prendergast act as interpreter, and was accorded the high honor of interpreting the remarks of the various speakers.

Henry West of Hilo was placed in nomination for temporary secretary by C. P. Iaukea, but Biplikane roared against this whereupon Harry Juen was named by a Fourth District man. Testa was nominated but declined as he had been a candidate for chairman, but had withdrawn, and would not therefore be a candidate for secretary. For some reason or other West was not considered by the chair in the voting for secretary and Juen was elected.

Iaukea moved for committees on credentials, organization and platform and resolutions, with seven on each committee with one member from each election district, with the extra member from Oahu as having the largest delegation. Testa wanted nine members leaving out Kaula as not deserving recognition because not represented in the convention. He thought that four members on each committee should be from Oahu.

Iaukea suggested that the apportionment be as follows: Two for the First District, one for the Second, two for the Third, two for the Fourth and two for the Fifth. Iaukea continued to tell how the convention could save time by talking ten minutes when C. W. Ashford arose and said that time was being wasted in oratory when it could be used to advantage in caucusing.

Messrs. West, Testa, Cordes, Swinton and Kulua were appointed a committee of five to distribute badges. The convention then took a recess during which time the personnel of the committees was made up and announced by the chair as follows:

Credentials—First District, T. N. Nalelehu and K. M. Koahou; Second, Makahalapua; Third, J. K. Kaupu and Frank Harvey; Fourth Sam Kalua and M. R. Medeiros; Fifth, E. L. Like and U. Jones, with E. L. Like as chairman.

Testa wanted the committee to get to work before the other committees were announced. Objection was made to this course by Col. McCarthy and E. M. Watson. The chair said the practice of the Democratic National Convention was for all the committees to be announced together and then work simultaneously. He thought the local convention could well follow the national convention. Curtis Iaukea differed with Coke, although both were present at the national convention together, and therefore the committee on credentials should meet and ascertain who was entitled to sit in the convention.

Chairman Coke took exception to Iaukea's statement and said the convention should not be too technical at its deliberations and therefore ruled against Iaukea.

Permanent Organization.—First District, Harry Knell, T. N. Nalelehu; Second, Chas. Carr, Third, J. T. Callaway, Fourth, E. H. F. Walters, E. M. Watson, Fifth, J. Prendergast, B. Naukana. Resolutions and Platform.—First District, K. M. Koahou, S. W. Kaleihoua; Second, J. Burgess; Third, Pua Naki, J. W. H. Mousa; Fourth, W. A. Kinney, C. P. Iaukea; Fifth, H. J. Mossman, John Emmeluth, with W. A. Kinney as chairman.

A recess was then taken until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee on credentials announced that there were 316 members entitled to seats in the convention, the report being signed by the whole committee. More than half the names were

in proxy form. The report was adopted.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was read by Chairman E. M. Watson, as follows: That the officers of the convention shall be a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, sergeant-at-arms and interpreter.

That Hon. W. A. Kinney be selected to preside as chairman.

That K. N. Koakau, Esq., be selected as vice-chairman.

That Edward Like, Esq., be selected to act as secretary.

That David Kahelaahua, Esq., be selected to act as sergeant-at-arms.

That J. K. Prendergast, Esq., be selected to act as interpreter.

That the order of business to be adopted by the convention shall be as follows:

1. Report of committee of resolutions and platform.

2. Election of Territorial central committee.

3. Nominations for Delegate to Congress.

4. Resolutions.

5. Miscellaneous business.

6. Adjournment.

KINNEY, NOT WILDER.

The sensation, if any, came when the name of W. A. Kinney was named for permanent chairman, as it had been understood that A. A. Wilder was to sway the destinies of the convention. Mr. Like withdrew as nominee for secretary and asked that Mr. Juen be substituted. This was satisfactory to the committee.

Harry Juen arose to say that he was not qualified to act as secretary and preferred to decline in favor of some one who both spoke and wrote Hawaiian and English. Biplikane, "Roaring Bull," said the interpreter would look after the dual-tongue business and Juen withdrew his resignation.

The report was then adopted.

It was found then that the permanent chairman, just elected, was not present, being in attendance on the committee on platform, and a recess was proposed. A Hawaiian arose to say that the time could be put in with "hot air" and proposed some speech-making. C. W. Ashford was called upon for a speech. Mr. Ashford, however, declined, saying he desired to hear from delegates from the Island of Hawaii or Maui. The name of Nei was proposed, the "Marshal Noy" to whom Iaukea referred to on Saturday night. Mr. Nei rose to the sublimity heights of oratory and drew thunderous applause.

Mr. Burgess of Kohala, said first that he was a Democrat and his father had also been one.

Rev. Mr. Kekoa addressed the gathering in Hawaiian.

G. W. Apua from the Mormon Settlement at Lala also spoke, followed by Stephen Umauma of Honolulu.

A. A. Wilder then addressed the audience. He said in a few months the people would know whether the people of this Territory were to have a government of, for and by the people. The Governor of the Territory said one thing, and his actions showed he acted quite to the contrary, failing to give self-government to the people although promising it.

"Governor Carter centralizes everything in the government," he said, "and we are more centralized today than ever. It is just carrying out the proposition of the President—Roosevelt—who appointed him to office."

Mr. Wilder then proceeded to mildly roast his law partner, A. G. M. Robertson, Republican national committee-man, for describing the Democratic national convention as a noisy, turbulent gathering. He spoke again of the Governor as not being sincere in his statement that he wanted county government. On March 4, after Parker was elected, there would be wailing and gnashing of teeth among the Republican office-holders.

E. H. F. Walters drew a dismal picture of the "poverty seen both on the land and sea, due to the Republican party."

KINNEY TAKES CHARGE.

W. A. Kinney then took the chair. He said that in the convention there was immense power for the welfare of the Territory. The future of the population was still in doubt. It was a homeless sort of population yet, even on the plantations from manager down to the humblest laborer, for in this every one intended to get somewhere else to live. He said every dollar of his was invested in plantations, but said

RUMORS FROM PORT ARTHUR

Russians Claim That the Japanese Assaults Have Cost Twenty- Eight Thousand Men.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

LIAOYANG, Aug. 23.—The Japanese losses at Port Arthur are 28,000. There is continual skirmishing in Kuropatkin's front.

The thirty thousand Japanese landed at Yinkow have been divided between Newchwang and Haicheng.

REPAIRING RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 23.—The cruisers Rossia and Gromoboi will soon be repaired.

NEUTRALITY WILL BE PROTECTED.

The U. S. monitor Monadnock and two U. S. torpedo-boat destroyers have been ordered in readiness to protect the neutrality of Shanghai.

The monitor Monadnock is under command of Commander Dennis H. Mahan. The vessel is well-known here, for under command of Captain (now Rear Admiral) Whiting the vessel was in this port from July 3rd to July 13th, 1898, while en route from San Francisco to the Philippines. The Monadnock is an historic vessel. She was built originally in 1864 and was through several engagements in the Civil War. She was in the Battle of Fort Fisher and fired a fifteen-inch shell into the fort, doing considerable damage. The monitor is considered a lucky ship, never having had a man killed on board. She was the first vessel to demonstrate that a monitor could stand a long sea voyage. She came from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast in 1867, passing through the Straits of Magellan. She was entirely rebuilt on the California coast. She has Harveyized steel turrets, and her main battery consists of four ten-inch guns.

The destroyer Chauncey, which occupies an unenviable position between the belligerents at Shanghai, is commanded by Lieut. Earl P. Jessup. It is a vessel of 420 tons, carries seven guns, and is capable of twenty-nine knots speed.

The Hon. John Goodnow, U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai, is also known in Honolulu, as he has passed through this port several times on steamers bound to and from the Coast. Goodnow was prominent during the Boxer troubles in China during 1900.

CHEFOO, August 22.—The Japanese have swept the Russians from Pigeon Bay and captured the northernmost fort on the western line of the inner defenses of Port Arthur.

ST PETERSBURG, August 22.—America has proposed to open negotiations for the unrestricted recognition of American passports.

The Russian restrictions on American passports relate to Jews, who are American citizens. Russia declines to recognize passports allowing naturalized American Jews to travel in Russia.

BUENOS AYRES, August 22.—The Paraguayan revolutionists have routed the Government forces and established a provisional government.

Interest would compel every planter to grapple with the situation. The mass of the thinking element of the Territory knew that the question of the abiding occupants of the land must be settled and the Democratic party would have to play its part in the matter. He had no liking for Mark Hanna as he represented some of the worst elements of wealth, but the Democrats must not bring up class agitation. Many of his friends said the meeting was tame, but there was an earnestness back of it. All in all, he felt it was an honor to preside over such a convention.

Mr. Kinney said he had never before been a presiding officer and therefore hoped the convention would not tangle itself up.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Chairman Kinney, as chairman of the committee on platform and resolutions, then presented the report of the committee, the original draft of which was written by John Emmeluth. The report was as follows:

"We, the Democratic Party of the Territory of Hawaii, in convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to the Democracy of the mainland and to the fundamental principles upon which the Democratic party was founded, and which have been consistently emphasized by that party ever since; we pledge our hearty support to the platform of principles adopted by the St. Louis Convention and to the National standard banner of the party in the coming campaign. Judge Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis.

"In dealing with Territorial matters we first and foremost enter our protest against the centralization of power in the Executive branch of the Territorial government and the means adopted to secure this end. The executive is an unrepresentative one in this Territory and not responsible to the electorate and is already clothed with inordinate powers under the Organic Act.

"Not content with this, however, it seeks to own and control the Legislature, dominating the primaries with office holders and henchmen for that purpose. Though professing a desire for clean government it has, by the exaction of undated resignations from the heads of all Departments the refusing of government employment to the citizens and taxpayers of the Territory unless they sign a pledge of fealty to the Republican Party, the forced levies of assessments from office holders for political purposes, creating fear of dismissal from office for supposed disloyalty to the Executive and its henchmen, hunting down and defeating Republican candidates for office whose independence might be a bar to the consummation of their ambitions, established a graft and machine methods never before attempted in the history of these Islands, all of which we maintain is calculated to undermine political independence and the right to open criticism so necessary to maintain honest government. We charge that the manifest desire and intention of the Executive Department of the Territorial government to dominate the Legislature is particularly unfortunate as it means before long the elimination of that body of intelligent, independent and fair minded legislators who have always been found in the legislative assemblies of these Islands in the past and who have done so much to preserve good government and the balance of power between the executive and legislative branches of the government.

RUSSIAN CRUISER NOVIK DESTROYED

Engaged by Two Japanese Cruisers She Is Either Sunk or Stranded.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

TOKIO, August 22.—The Japanese cruisers Chitose and Tsushima forced the Russian cruiser Novik ashore at Korsakovsk after a severe engagement.

The protected cruisers Chitose and Tsushima, which battled with the Novik, evidently chased the Russian vessel all the way from Port Arthur, for both of those vessels were in the fleet with which Admiral Togo fought the Russians on August 20. The Chitose is known in Honolulu. This vessel was built at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, in 1898, and while en route to Japan spent a week in this port in 1899.

Washington, Aug. 21st, 1904.

(Received at 10:10 a. m.)

To Japanese Consul, Honolulu:

The Novik en route to Vladivostok was sunk by our cruisers at Korsakoff, Saghalien, on the 21st of August. Details are not yet reported.

TAKAHIRA.

In the big battle off Port Arthur, Aug. 12, the Russians were defeated and their vessels scattered to various Chinese, German and British ports in China, some escaping and returning to Port Arthur. The Novik first went to Kauchau, the German colony, but left during the next day and was again sighted a couple of days later passing through the Van Diemen Straits, south of Japan. Since then she has been making her way around the eastern coast of Japan and northward toward the Saghalien port. It has been presumed that the Novik was heading for Vladivostok, but finding the Japs blocking the Tsugara Straits continued on northward to Saghalien. The vessel probably traveled over 3,000 miles since leaving Port Arthur.

From first to last the cruiser Novik was one of the most useful of the Russian vessels comprising the Port Arthur fleet. In the first engagement outside Port Arthur, Feb. 9, the Novik approached nearer the Japanese line of ships than any other Russian vessel. In this first engagement the Novik was injured below her water line, but was docked and quickly repaired at Port Arthur. Many times during the earlier Japanese attacks on Port Arthur the Novik, accompanied by torpedo-destroyer flotillas, dashed out of the harbor and engaged the Japanese destroyers off port, only retreating each time on the approach of large Japanese reinforcements, consisting of cruisers and battleships. On March 10 a severe engagement between destroyers took place outside of Port Arthur. The Russian destroyer Stereguschki was lost in this engagement. Admiral Makaroff took command of the Novik and left Port Arthur to rescue the remaining destroyers and attempted to rescue the Stereguschki, but was surrounded by five Japanese cruisers and compelled to retire.

The Novik was built in 1900 and was a vessel of 3,000 tons. Her crew probably numbered over four hundred men. She was 347 feet long, 39 feet beam, and 19 feet deep. Her armament consisted of six 4.7-inch guns, one 9-pounder, and ten guns of various sizes. She carried five torpedo tubes. She had three screws, with fine engines, and was capable of making a speed of twenty-five knots an hour, as much as twenty-six knots being reached in her speed trials.

URUGUAY LIKE PARAGUAY HAS A REVOLUTION

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 23.—A revolution has broken out in Uruguay. The rebels have captured Santa Rosa in a hand-to-hand fight, thirty-five being killed and eighty-one wounded. The rebels have also captured Villareies, with 200 men and 1700 rifles. It is rumored that the Paraguayan rebels have captured Asuncion.

BALTIC FLEET WILL GO BY WAY OF PACIFIC OCEAN

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris states that the Emperor will go to Libau on the 24th inst. to say good-bye to the first part of the squadron which will leave for the Far East under the command of Admiral de Fokersham. It will be composed of ships having a speed of 21 to 23 knots, and armed with quick-firing guns. They speed will enable them to avoid the Japanese men-of-war, and they will be in a position to chase torpedo boats. The correspondent heard that the squadron will carry with it two submarines. It will go by the straits of Magellan. The correspondent of another French paper says that the higher naval board, including Admirals Aveilan, Rozhdestvensky, Niloff, Wirenius, Dubassoff and Billeff, met on July 29th at Tsarskoe Selo, under the presidency of the Czar, and, after a long discussion, decided that the second Pacific division should start in September, also by Cape Horn, in order to avoid the delay in the Suez Canal for the coal transports accompanying the fleet. Carriers of best steam coal also continue to arrive at Black Sea ports for Russian Admiralty use. Some 15,000 or more tons are slated to be either already stored or under charter for delivery in the Black Sea.